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1 (Proceedings heard in open court:) 2 THE CLERK: 14 C 8625, Jackson versus Blitt & Gaines. 3 MR. STARZEC: Good morning, your Honor. Mark Starzec on behalf of Blitt & Gaines. 4 MR. HIJAZIN: Good morning, your Honor. Majdi 5 6 Hijazin on behalf of Mr. Jackson. 7 THE COURT: All right. The defendant, a debt collector under the terms of the Fair Debt Collection 8 Practices Act, filed a suit against plaintiff on behalf of a 9 10 client to collect a debt in the Circuit Court of Cook County, 11 First Municipal District, and obtained a monetary judgment. 12 In an attempt to collect on the judgment, defendant 13 filed a wage garnishment against Jackson's employer in a judicial district in which apparently plaintiff does not live. 14 15 The garnishment was filed in the First Municipal District, and 16 plaintiff lives in the Sixth Municipal District. 17 As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff has sued defendant for an alleged violation of the venue provision of 18 19 the FDCPA. Defendant has filed a motion to dismiss. 20 The issue in this motion is the construction of 21 Section 1692(j) of the FDCPA which states in relevant part,

The issue in this motion is the construction of Section 1692(j) of the FDCPA which states in relevant part, "any debt collector who brings any legal action on a debt against any consumer shall bring such action only in judicial district or similar legal entity in which such consumer resides at the commencement of the action."

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Defendant contends that a garnishment is not a legal action on a debt against a consumer but instead is a legal action against a third party employer so that the venue provision does not apply.

This is -- there is conflicting authority on the issue across the United States but no decision from the Seventh Circuit. Arguably, the Ninth Circuit has ruled that filing a garnishment action can violate the venue provision. See Fox versus Citicorp Credit, 15 F. 3rd 1507, while the First and Eleventh districts have reached opposite conclusions. See Smith versus Solomon & Solomon, 714 F. 3rd 73 and Pickens versus Collection Services, 273 F. 3rd 1121.

In addition, the commentary of the FDCPA supports the conclusion that the venue provision does not control in a post-judgment enforcement proceeding. See 53 Fed. Reg. 50097, 50109.

The reasoning is that the venue provision is necessary to protect the debtor from abusive practices in obtaining judgments. After the creditor has obtained a judgment according to law, the debtor has had an opportunity to defend on his home turf.

The conclusion is also supported under Illinois law which views garnishment as an action against the garnishee, not the debtor. See Finch versus Alexander County National Bank, 65 Illinois Appellate 337.

1 Many of the courts that have decided cases against 2 the debtor on the venue issue have pointed out that a contrary 3 holding would prevent collection efforts against the 4 employers, banks, or other entities holding assets of the 5 debtor who are not amenable to service of summons in the 6 debtor's judicial district. Accordingly, the Court grants the 7 motion to dismiss. 8 MR. STARZEC: Thank you, your Honor. 9 MR. HIJAZIN: Thank you. 10 (Proceedings adjourned at 9:21 p.m.) * * * * * * 11 CERTIFICATE 12 13 I, Judith A. Walsh, do hereby certify that the 14 foregoing is a complete, true, and accurate transcript of the 15 proceedings had in the above-entitled case before the 16 Honorable HARRY D. LEINENWEBER, one of the judges of said 17 Court, at Chicago, Illinois, on February 18, 2015. 18 19 /s/ Judith A. Walsh, CSR, RDR, CRR February 23, 2015 20 Official Court Reporter 21 United States District Court 22 Northern District of Illinois 23 Eastern Division 24 25